VOL. LVII.-NO. 106.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

PALACES AND HOVELS ALIKE IN-VADED BY AN EPIDEMIC

The Baby King of Spain Among the Vis-tims of Influence-Fereia Astonished by the Shah's Reforms-Bom Fedro's Quar-rols with Count d'En-Tributes to the Poet Browning-The Gas Section Poet Browning - The Gas Stokers Beaten-War Expected Between England and Portugal Over Their African Dispute-A Notorious Woman Causes Great Anxiety in Berlin's Best Ctroles-Great New Steamers for the Atlantic Trade. peartoht, 1980, by Tun Bun Printing and Publishers

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- The influenza epidemie has now spread all over Europe. Commencing with the great Czar it has since attacked inces, statesmen, hospitals, colleges, schools, and has in fact raged with rigid impartiality in slace and hovel alike.

Its last jump has been across the Pyrennes. and the united medical wisdom of Spain has not saved the little King Alfonso. Yesterday morning his Majesty's eyes became alarmingly watery, and before long the royal nose reguired constant attention. By evening his Majesty had commenced to snesse, and is probably doing so at this moment. Fortunately for Spain the King is a sturdy little fellow. The attack is mild, and his baby Majesty will probably be all right again in a few days.

The disease is really not dangerous to life and one can, therefore, afford to follow its well marked course over this continent with amused interest. It St. Petersburg, where it was first detected and labelled, it still rages, but with diminished force. Quite a number of Grand Dukes are either suffering or recovering from it, while the British, German, Turkish, Chinese, and Persian Ambassadors are all confined to their rooms.

In Vienna the disease first appeared in the chief hospital, laid low the professors, doctors, and nurses, and then attacked the unhappy patients: thence it spread to the Opera House dimmed the lustre of the vocal stars, played havor with the chorus, and utterly spoiled the ballet, for nobody could sing or dance with pocket handkerchiefs to noses and water streaming from eyes, spolling the symmetry of the stage toilet. The Austrian Imperial family has so far escaped, but the Russian and British Ambassadors are on the sick list, and Germany's big military attache. Major von Deines. is in deleful dumps. In Berlin no royal personage has been attacked, but the victims are numbered by thousands, and include the famous Prof. Virchow. In Bome the disease has overtaken and prostrated the Bussian Prince who fied from St. Petersburg to escape it, and it is making its way all over the Eternal City. The gay Parisians are trying to laugh at it, but the attempt is a dismal failure. It has disorganized the studies in Saint Cyr and the Polytechnic military academies, and at the Lycee St. Louis various big retail establishments have furnished hundreds of victims, At the opera house Gayarre, the famous tenor. was attacked while singing in the second act of "Les Pecheurs de Peries," and had abruptly to quit the stage, holding on to his nose. Sybil Saunderson, the American prima donna, who at the Opera Comique has been astonish ing the Parisians with her phenominally high notes, suddenly found her sweet soprano running down to what threatened to be basso profundo, and she was compelled to take a fertnight's sick leave.

Here in London the disease is only just putting in an appearance, but we have had a foretaste of what it may be by the closing of several schools in which it started and spread with amazing rapidity. Of course the quacks are to the fore, and the medical newspapers are revelling in the epidemic. One of them advises the sufferers to light a lump of camphor, let it burn awhile, then blow it out and sniff the dense fumes which are guaranteed to follow. Another professional organ has discov ered that the infection is in a particular belt of air, and without furnishing us with the means of identifying the aforesaid belt, gravely adrises us when it is approaching to close the ors and windows and keep them shut until It has passed.

at the Birmingham fat cattle show, has taken the first prize at the famous Smithfield Exhibition. Yesterday she did another good stroke of business by selling her prize shorthorn for 150 guiness, equal to two shillings and fourpeace per pound of meat. But her Majesty is not entirely happy. The royal temper, popularly believed to be none of the sweetest has been sorely tried by the inconsiderate, not to say disloyal conduct of certain newspapers That pompous old Tory print, the Standard, actually inserted a letter from an anonymous correspondent, complaining of the Queen's unfairness in sending her cattle to the shows and pocketing the best prizes, to the detriment of working breeders, farmers, and others, "By all means," said this unfeeling man, "let pleases, but let her leave the prizes alone, for how can we poor devils compete against the

The Badical newspapers delightedly took up the question, and editors have been writing on the subject, entirely regard-less of the royal feelings. The other chief sinner has been the Pall Mall Gazette, in which an editorial appeared Wednesday attacking the Queen for not telegraphing congratulations to Stanley, although her grandon. Kaiser Wilhelm. had set her an example. It proved, however, that the Queen had already cabled a really motherly and enthusiastic greeting to the explorer. The Pall Mall Gazette lowever, instead of humbly apologizing in letters and a leader at least as large as the original attack, penned a puny paragraph, half grumpling that the Queen had allowed the Kaiser to get ahead, and relling her to atone for the delay by letting the fount of honor run

upon Stanley.

Kaiser Wilhelm has had a comparatively quiet week and is now hunting in Hanover.

The Austrian monarch is trying to pacify party passions in his parliaments, but with in

different success. The Snah has added to the bewilderment of his subjects by appointing a special commis-sion to draft new civil and criminal codes, and has upset his sons and courtiers by expressing his willingness to forego some of his personal prerogatives and rights

Ex-King Milan is drinking Parisian delights to the full, with little thought o fServia, which is now engaged in a quarrel with Austria

Turkey, Russia, and Buigaria.

The deposed Emperor of Brazil is still in Lisbon, and has daily quarrels with his son-inlaw. Comte d'Eu. The trouble is said to be nainly financial, and the disputants will, it is believed, soon part company. The Count has not abandoned the hope of the restoration of the Empire, and is prepared to return to Rio whenever it is reasonably safe to do so.

The feeling of sorrow and regret over the death of Robert Browning is universal in England. It is understood that he will be buried either in the Island Cemetery at Venice or be side the remains of his wife in Florence. Appropriate honors will, however, be dene his memory in London. As soon as particulars of his burial are known the Dean of Westminster will announce a memorial service to be held in the Abbey. A meeting will soon be heid in Jerusalem Chamber to promote a mem orial to Browning, which will undoubtedly take the form of a bust for the Poet's Corner of the Abbey. The establishment is also suggested of a Browning medal system in connection with the study of English, Greek and Italian at the universities. George Meredith has written of the death of Browning in a manner that reminds one of Browning himself, as follows Now dumb is he who waked the world to speak, And receiess hangs the world beside his bier, Our words are sobe, our ery of praise a tear; We are the smitten mortal, we the weak;

We see a spirit on earth's toftiest peak fibline and wing beance the way he makes more clear; see a great tree of life that never here Dropped leaf for aught that age of storms might wreak.

Such anding is not death; such living shows What wide illumination brightness sheds, From one big heart to conquer man's old foss— The coward and the tyrant-and the force Of all these wendy monetors' rising heads When song is talk from springs of turbid source.

The gas stokers are practically beaten. They have been outmanouvred by the directors, who have shown in this business much more energy and skill than is usually the case with company managers. In the first place the directors secured the co-operation of the Po-lice Commissioners and obtained large drafts of constables ostensibly to prevent any breach of peace. Then the company's agents recruited from among the furnace men in the midlands and agricultural laborers in the eastern counties, a really stalwart lot of laborers, and these were brought up to London by special trains, 300 and 400 men in each train. The stations at which these trains were to stop were kept secret, and orders were frequently countermanded at the last moment, but wherever the men alighted, there they found strong forces of constables mounted and on foot, to guard them in their march to the works. The police did more than that. They prevented the strikers from getting any-where near the new men, and roughly handled those who attempted to do so. The real of the rank and file may be ascribed rather to the unlimited beef and beer provided for them by the company directors than to any orders issued by the chief commissioners. The fact remains, however, that the directors have won. They have now more men than they require, and they are weeding out the weakings and keeping the strong, who are men of better physique than the strikers.

Notices are posted at all their works that no more men are required, and in three days' time the new employees promise to become ex-perts. They are all lodged and fed on the company's premises, so that the pickets can-not get at them. The only fear for the company now is that they may be unable to replenish their coal supplies, which the Seamen and Firemen's Union threaten to cut off out of sympathy with the strikers by refusing to alow their members to work on ships carrying coals for the Gas Company; but the directors have shown so much energy and foresight in meeting difficulties hitherto that they may be safely relied upon to meet this one also.

At Manchester, too, the stokers have come off badly. The corporation has shown that they can make all the gas they want without old hands, and consequently the strikers are now suing for peace; but the strikers' places have all been filled, and the corporation declines to clear out new men to make way for the old hands, and the only result of the strike has been to throw several hundred well-paid men out of employment, and to put others in their places. John Burns assisted the men in this strike, and its failure has damaged his prestige.

Strikes and threats of strikes are, however, still general. In the majority of cases the masters give way with as good grace as they can command, and in others mutual conces-sions avert a strike. The latest threatened labor trouble is an underground railway which encircles London the employees declaring they

will cease work unless they are better treated. Now that McDonald of the Times is dead the newspapers are content to let his share in the Pigott business be forgotten. He had not the victousness of either Houston or Pigott, but was quite content to be fooled, and then tried to bolster up an exploded case with the mis-taken notion of maintaining the dignity of the Times. Young John Walter, the new manager. has hardly had time yet to show the material of which he is made. He is a man of 35.

Mr. Parnell, who was too ill to speak at Notlingham on last Tuesday, has now promised to do so on Tuesday next, and he has further ceepted an invitation to a political banquet in Liverpool on Thursday. When a man beunderstood his health is sound, and that is the way Mr. Parnell's condition is now re-

Balfour is under a cloud just now. He is predited with matrimonial designs on the daughter of Sir Charles Tennent, the strong and active Scotch supporter of the Gladstonian policy, and Balfour will neither affirm nordeny he rumor; consequently all the dames of the Primrose League are unmerciful in their ealousy, and at the grand meeting of the League this week the name of Balfour was received in ominous silence, while the names of other statesmen were significantly chesred.

Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, ias precipitated a quarrel between England and Portugal on the question which is to be ninant power in Central Africa by invading the territory claimed to be within the British sphere of influence, shooting down natives with Gatling guns, seizing English flags, and foreing treaties upon the local Kings. He has followed this up by a polite invitation to the British missionaries in those remote regions to place themselves under the Portuguese protection. England has a peculiarly energetic Consul near the disputed territory, and it is quite on the cards that fighting will have commenced long before either Govern ment can instruct its representatives. Meanwhile Lord Salisbury is preparing an ultimatum to Portugal. He can safely be stern, for Portugal has no army or navy to speak of, little money and less credit. As a set off to these disadvantages, she has pride the surplus of which would be sufficient to equip all the nations of the earth; but this doesn't count much when there is fighting to be done. So Salisbury will brandish the birch.

The London Globe observes to-day: "In the great squabble between Chicago and New York as to the site of the World's Fair in 1892 the Chicagoans have been much comforted by a telegram from Paris. Paris is for Chicago. The fact is about as important as the intelligence that Chicago is for Home Rule is to Mr. Gladstone."

Some years ago there was a big sensation in London caused by the arrest of a fashionable procuress named Jeffreys. The papers were full of the woman's infamies, and everyone supposed she would be sent to penal servitude for a long term. Public indignation was there fore very great when the criminal proceedings were suddenly and mysteriously dropped, and the woman was liberated in nominal recognizances. It was an open secret that the woman had threatened to give the world a list of her royal and aristocratic patrons. A simi lar scandal is now disgusting the people of Berlin, but it will probably have a different ending. The criminals are the widow of Chief Mayor Honser and her daughter. They were arrested three years ago for keeping a house of ill-fame in William strasse and for other infamies. Mme Henser, like her prototype in London, threat-ened to implicate very high people, and she was liberated on finding ball in 80.000 marks which was furnished by certain wealthy clients

who dreaded exposure.

Mme. Henser promptly proceeded to Paris. and the ball was cheerfully forfeited. The matter recently reached the virtuous ears of the young Kaiser, and he issued instructions that the madame should be acrested at the first opportunity. Very unwisely she went to Brussels, and Belgium, out of deference to her powerful neighbor, handed her over to the Berlin police. The madame is furious, and

scores of well-known citizenslare in despair at the prospect of a public trial.

Dr. Talmage of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is having a large and pleasing time in the East. He has had interviews with Triconpis, the Frime Minister of Greece, with the Queen of Greece, and Empress Victoria, who has been visiting Athena. More than this, Talmage has shipped a part of Mars Hill to Brooklyn for a corner stone of the new Tabarnaola and. with that innate modesty that has ever marked his conduct, preached a sermon from Mars Hill, standing on the same spot from which St. Paul is supposed to have addressed the Athenians. This inspiring scene was photographed and is to form one of the illustra-tions in the "Life of Christ." which Talmage is visiting the Old World to obtain

data for. When the World's Fair of 1892 opens in New York there will be six new ocean steamships built upon the fastest models to assist the present fleet of ocean racers to carry Europe, Asia and Africa over. One of the Hamburg American line will be launched from Elder & Co.'s yard in March and will begin to take regular trips in May. She will be called Nor-mandia. She is 520 feet long, with 59 feet beam, 88 feet depth of hold, and 16,000 indicated horse power. The sister ship to the Normandia will not be built until the spring of 1892. She will be called Venetia, and her keel is now being laid by the Yulcan Shipbuilding Company in Stettin. The French line also has a big twinscrew ship on the stocks, which is expected to be running next summer. Bhe is to be called the Louraine, and will be several thousand tons larger than any others of the line between New York and Havre. The White Star steamer Teutonic will have a sister ship, the Majestic, to race with the City of Paris in the spring. The Cunard line is also constructing two new and powerful ships to win back the Etruria's laurels.

L. D. Montgomery of Springfield. Ill., is the naddest American in London to-day. He shipped about 400 head of cattle, specially fattened for the Christmas market here, by the Furness Line between Baltimore and Deptford. Upon the arrival of the steamer 189 fat cattle were found to have died of suffocation, involv-ing a loss of \$25,000. The worst of it is that Montgomery's chances for redress are slight. Florence St. John sailed to-day on the Servia

to join the Galety Company in America. Her health is so much improved that she expects to be entirely recovered before the veyage to New York is over.

you, about hotel keeping. I never got over that mutiny of the waiters. They swore that they would scuttle the ship, and they would have done so had I not run her aground."

Capt. Outon was in bed when the reporter called. He had tired himself out looking for apartments into which to move his dunnage. He says he has been imposed upon by a lot of men who pretended to sympathize with him in his fight with the Waiters' Union. One of them took a lot of meal tickets to sell on commission and did not account.

"I've learned a good deal, my young sir." he explained to the reporter. "and I've begun to think that God's mercy has loft this Park row side of the town. I tell you my eyes have been coened wide as to goings on here that I never saw on board ship."

Occupants of rooms were notified last night that the hotel would be closed on Monday. It will be entirely renovated by the owner, Samuel Crook, and opened, possibly under his management, in about sixty days.

Four Negroes Sentenced to be Hauged. RICHMOND, Dec. 14.-Judge Peters of Franklin county to-day sentenced George Early, William Woods, Byrd Wood, and Nannie Wood, four of the negroes convicted of firing the town of Bocky Mount on the night of Oct. 17. to be hanged. There are two others charged with being accessories yet to be tried. Twenty-four buildings were destroyed.

South Carolina's Phosphate Lands. COLUMBIA, Dec. 14.-The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has re-ported favorably on the bill to authorize the Comp-troller to advertise for the sale of the immense phosprolier to advertise for ine sais of the limmense phos-phate interests of the State. There is considerable op-position to the bill, principally from the Charleston interest, in the shosphate industry, but from a canyass of the House it is probable that the bill will pass. The phosphate lands belonging to the State are under the rivers and creeks and are valued at 87,000,000. It is pro-posed to sell, the lands and exinguish the State debt of phosphate repairly was proposed by the phosphate repairly was proposed. It is land the Charles integrity for the interest of the sale. There will be a hard dight on the bill.

Arrested for Wearing Her Husband's

Clothes. Alva Van Emonright of 99 West Houston street put on her husband's clothes and went to a fancy goods store at Thompson and Housten streets to see an-other woman. Foliceman McQuade arrested her. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday she explained that it was only a joke, and Justice Ford let her go.

Tramps Killed in a Ratirond Accident. St. Louis, Dec. 14.—A passenger train on the fissouri Pacific Railroad collided with a freight train tear Pleasant Hill, Mo., at 10:30 e'clock last night, and two tramps stealing a ride between the tender and the mail car were crushed to death. All the passengers on the train were shaken up, but none was injured.

Fatally Wounded in a Buel.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 14.—José Maria Belmonte was fatally stabbed in a duel yesterday by Juan Receudes. The stabbing occurred on the Grower ranch. The men were in love with the same lady, and agreed to fact it out with knives. Recendes escaped.

\$1,000 for the Loss of Her Beauty. BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—The jury in the suit of gues Boxert against the Western New York and Fanta yivania Railroad Company for \$10,000 for disagure test by an accident has awarded the plaining \$1,000.

Canvassers Wanted. Successful and reliable solicitors of all kinds and in any line of business, will find it to their advantage to call on Mr. O. L. King, Supt. of Agencies for the Manufacturers' Accident Indomnity Company, at room 60, Priotone building. This is the only mutual younpany that protects its policy holders by a reserve fund deposited with the S. T. State Ins. Dept. It makes a specialty of the prompt payment of salms. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. S., 2 to 4 and 7 to 0 F. M.—A's.

What Is It?

McSwyny's Shoot, 240 Broadway.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1889,-TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

FRANK B. GOWEN'S SUICIDE. TRE DISTINGUISHED LAWYER BITTE BIMSELF IN WASHINGTON.

Bend in His Room at Wormley's Hotel Testerdey Afternoon with a Bullet Hole in Hite Mend—He Evidently Stood Before a Mirror When He Fired the Fatal Shot-The Cause of the Act a Mystery. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- Franklin B. Gowen,

the well-known lawyer of Philadelphia and former President of the Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad Company, committed suicids in his room at Wormley's Hotel some time between 2 P. M. yesterday and noon to-day. He was last seen at about 2 P. M. yesterday, when he came down to the dining room to take lunch. He then appeared to be in excellent spirits, and gave no apparent manifestation of existing trouble. Later in the afternoon the chambermaid of the hotel went to the room occupied by Mr. Gowen, but found that the key was on the inside and Mr. Gowen in the room. At an early hour this morning the chambermaid went again to the room and found the door still locked, but paid no attention to it. This afternoon the clerk began to suspect that something had happened to Mr. Gowen. for he had not been seen since dinner time yesterday. He sent several times to Mr. Gowan's room, and repeated knockings falled to bring any response. At length it was decided to break into the room, and Policeman Cross was called in from his beat to assist. A man was lifted up and climbed in over the transom. He found the body of Mr. Gowen lying on the floor with his head under the table. He had evidently stood up before the mirror and fired the fatal shot. The pistol was a Smith & Wesson 38-calibre, brand new. It lay on the hearth, several feet from the body, its ivory handle crimsoned with blood. The dead man was well dressed, and his coat and underwear were soaked in blood. Through the wound in the head the brains were cozing. The body was cold, showing that death had taken place several hours ago, probably before midnight last night.

Mr. Gowen's baggage consisted of a valise and a tin box of legal papers. In his pockets in bills and coin were \$126. There were also some French coins, evidently carried as pocket places. All the dead man's effects were taken to the Central Police station. Nobody about the hotel heard the pistol shot. Aid was called and the body removed in a patrol wagon to the Morgne. A messenger was sent to Postmaster-

was occupied last night, which throws much doubt upon the point as to what hour the suicide occurred. The hotel proprietor says the bed was occupied, but the chambermaid is sure that it was not.

The greatest indignation is expressed by all of Mr. Gowen's acquaintances and friends at the inexcusable actions of the hotelproprietor. He is a colored man and posses ad of all the superstitions of his race. As soon as the body was discovered he sent for a policeman, and without waiting for the Coroner the body was taken to the hiorgue and the papers of the dead man to the police station. When Coroner Patterson arrived he was powerless to hold an inquest or make any examination, as the body had been removed from the spot when the death occurred. The colored hotel man also objected when a movement was made to bring the body down the front stairs, and is to-night bewalling the fact that the suicide will be a drawback to the future success of his house. Early in the evening the body was taken from the Morgue to an undertaking establishment. Soon afterward the dead man's nephow, Franklin J. Gowen, came from Philadelphia with two friends, and, after being prepared for burial, the body was taken to Philadelphia on the 10:30 Baltimore and Ohio train.

Senator Cameron called early at the hotel where the suicide occurred, and later he went to the undertaker's accompanied by nearly every member of the Pennsylvania Congress delegation. There they met young Mr. Gowen, the Superintendent of Police, Coroner Edwin Stevens, and other gentlemen. Each had something to say about the dead man's habits and business affairs, but not one of them could venture to give a reason for the suicide, except that all seemed inclined to the opinion that the real cause must have been temporary insanity. Several telegrams came from Philadelphia carly in the day from friends saying that they did not believe Mr. Gowen had committed suicide. There seems to be no reason to believe that the shooting was a celdental. Postmaster, General Wanamaker, who was se "My uncle," he said. "weut to Washington last Tuesday to make an argument before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the suit of George Rice of Marietta, Ohio, against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Standard Oli Company and other defendanta. I can form no idea of what motive actuated him to take his life, if the report betrue. I have telegraphed to Wormley's Hotel, where my uncle has been in the habit of stopping for years, asking for a confirmation, and also requesting that the body shall not be taken to the morgue."

years, asking for a confirmation, and also requesting that the body shall not be taken to the morgue."

Later Mr. Gowen received a reply to his telegram to Wormley's Hotel, confirming the death of his uncle, and he left for the National capital at 5 o'clock this aftermoon to bring the body to Philadelphia.

Mr. Gowen's family consists of his wife and daughter, who live at the handsome suburban residence at Mount Airy. Financial difficulties are not suggested as an incentive for the deed.

Mr. Gowen has been estimated as worth between \$200.000 and \$300.000. The announcement that he had committed suicide caused the greatest supprise in financial circles. When the confirmatory despatches began to arrive an Gowen's friends shook their heads sadly. Bir. Gowen was well known on the "street" on secount of his former position at the head of the Reading Railroad, and the universal comment of financial people was. "Well, he was the last man tahought would sommit suicide." Burprise was manifested in the fact of Mr. Gowen having a revolver in his possession. He was cavery op-

posed to carrying firearms, and during the "Holly Maguire" prosecutions at Potsville he refused to darry a pistol for his protection. I never had anything to startle me so in my life before, "said President Daniel R. Cummins of the Girard National Bank, and, probably, one of the most intimate friends that Mr. Gowen had, when apprised of the death of the distinguished inwert. "He called here to see me several days ago and left immediately afterward for Washington. No one will evar convince me that Mr. Gowen took his own life. He was of too cheerful a disposition to do an act like that. There was certainly no cause whatever for driving him to self-destruction. When I say this I know what I am talking about. He had an appointment to meet myself and a gentleman from New York here in my office this afternoon, and I fully expected him to keep the appointment. I never knew Mr. Gowen to carry a pistol or any other deadly weapon, and you may rest assured that if he lost his life through a pistol shot the wound was inflicted by accident and not by design."

if he lost his life through a pistol shot the wound was inflicted by accident and not by design."

Mr. Gowen's full name was Franklin Benjamin Gowen. He was born in Philadelphia on Feb. 9. 1836, and he was thus pretty nearly 54 years old whey he died. He was educated at Emmitsburg, Md., and in a Moravian school at Little, Pa. In 1858 he entered upon the business of coal mining, which he soon abandoned and began the practice of law, He was admitted to the bar in 1860 in Schuylkill county, Fa. and two years later was elected District Attorney there. When he went back to his general practice at the bar he was made general counsel in the mining resions of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and of the Girard Coal Trusta, In 1869 he was chosen to the Presidency of the Reading Company through the influence, it was said, of the McCalimonts of London. He was President until 1881, but failed of re-election on account of opposition to his plans for the relief of the finances of the company. He was made President again in 1882, however; but in 1888 he again retired. Since then he has practised law, chiefly in railroad and corporation cases. The last big case which he conducted was the famous one of the Coxe Brothers, coal shippers, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Gowen really conceived and established the Pailadelphia and Reading Coal and fron Company, which is probably the largest land and mining company ever organized in this country. Nebody ever questioned his absolute honesty and integrity. Though handling millions of dollars annually, with the amplest opportunities for corrupt practices, he never made a dollar by jobbing in the stock or securities of his company. Mr. Gowen was an an of brilliant schemes and big ideas. The worst criticism that was ever passed upon him was that he handled his own money and that of his company at times of course, these lands will become valuable, as the coal territory is limited, but many friends of Reading thought that Mr. Gowen bought altogether more land than the

to be entrely recovered before the veyage to faw for versus of the hotel heard the pistod shot. All was called and the body removed in a parted wagen to fortunation.

WHITE AND RLACK MUST RIDE APART

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Seath Carellan's Civil Rights Law Mepesaled.

COLUMNIA, S. O., Dec. 14.—The Legislature has remained to the international versus to the Corner, who made present to the Corner, who made present the corner in the fact that the same in power in South Carelina, and a statute bodie ever since. It is not been a statute to the corner in the foreman prominent in the fact that the same accommodation be provided for both races by all common carriers. Both the separation of the two races. The Civil Rights law provided that the same accommodation be provided for both races by all common carriers. Both the separation of the two races. The Civil Rights law provided that the same accommodation be provided for both races by all common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are controlled the separation of the two races. The Civil Rights law provided that the same accommodation be provided for both races by all common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are controlled the separation of the two races are controlled the separation of the two races are controlled to provided for both races by all common carriers. Both these parts of the separation of the two races are controlled to provided for both races by all common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are common carriers. Both the separation of the two races are

again took charge, remaining at the head of Reading until the summer of 1886. Mr. Gowen is supposed to leave a large property. His home was a delightful country place at Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

MYSTERY AT BAR HARBOR.

A Vallee Containing Toilet Articles and a angman's Noose Found in a Lonely Spot, Boston, Dec. 14 .- A few days ago Mr. Henry O. Davis of Otter Creek, while gunning on Hemlock Hill near Bar Harbor, on the road eading to the gorge, discovered a value and ten feet of rope in a thick clump of bushes about five rods from the road. The articles were discolored by long exposure to the were discolored by long exposure to the weather. The valise contained a lady's night dress, a dressing sack, a pin cushion, a toilet case, several black and white collars, a pair of black gloves, a pair of scissors, a penknife, and a bank book. At one end of the rope was a perfect hangman's nose. On the front cover of the book is the following: "National Exchange Bank, in account with M. F. and H. Cla--," So much was legible and no more. The book was evidently written up by the owner, as the names of persons in whose favor checks had been drawn were given in several instances. Among them was one for \$112, drawn in favor of Jordan, Marsh & Co. in the latter part of October, 1887. Others who had received checks were C. J. Black, M. J., American Express Company, H. H. Roberts, Exther O. Putnam, H. Clarke, and M. F. Clarke. The last named is thought to have been the owner of the articles, as the initials "M. F. C." were worked in worsted on the toilet case found in the valies.

The question is, Who M. F. Clarke and how came these articles in this lonely spot? Are they traces of a murder, a suicide, or a robbert? Why was there a hangman's knot "Mareporter visited Jordan, Marsh & Co. and no such name as those on the book are found among the firm's accounts. The gentleman who had charge of the Bar Harbor branch in 1887 has no recolection of such a customer, and the Bar Harbor directory of that year contains no such name. It is possible that the check may have been received in payment for a cash purchase, and no record kept of lies receivt. The National Exchange Bank of this weather. The value contained a lady's check may have been received in payment for a cash purchase, and no record kept of its re-ceipt. The National Exchange Bank of this eity has had no such depositor or depositors. There are 100 National Exchange Banks, more or less, in the country, and an effort will be made to ascertain which of them issued this book. The balance of the book, which was evi-dently placed where it was found in the sum-mer of 1888, is \$5,677.40 in the owner's favor.

Boston's Financial Condition. Boston, Dec. 14 .- The annual return of the Boston Board of Assessors to the State Tax Commissioner shows the total tax levy for Commissioner shows the total tax levy for State, county, and city purposes for the year 1889 to have been \$10.076.669. The city of Boston's assets are, in the aggregate, \$71.307.979. The consolidated total debt of the city (including Suffolk county, for which the city of Boston is liable) is \$49.920.475, an increase of \$226.672 over 1885. The value of churches, charitable institutions. &c., exempt by law from taxation \$27.752.000 in addition to which there is personal property to the value of \$2.762.800. Massachusetts corporations to the value of \$49.7000 and United States bonds to the value \$191,800 are also exempt from faxation.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. For twenty-five years the standard .- Ado.

No Christmas Table
Should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the
world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware
of counterfeits—side.

Smoke Between the Acts—all tobacco—signrettes. Aiways uniform and always the best.—Adu. Smoke "Hall's Havana Bits" signress. Pure Havans

TORE OFF HER RED PETTICOAT. She Waved It at an Approaching Trat

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 14 .- This mornng, near Eastaliago, a small station fifty miles east of here, on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, Miss Betty Emmons was walking along the track when she discovered that the spikes had seen drawn and a rail moved. Just as she made the discovery Miss Emmons heard the roar of an approaching passenger train, which was running at high speed. She knew the rain would be wrecked if she did not stop it, and she did not hesitate an instant. She wore a red flannel petticoat, and, hastly tearing it off, ran toward the approaching train, waving the garment across the track. The engineer saw the signal in time to stop the train. When the passengers learned of their narrow escape and Miss Emmons's coolness, they at once made up a handsome purse and presented it to her.

A LEPER IN COURT.

It is Beelded There is Good Cause for De-

St. Louis, Dec. 14.-James Brennan, eper, created a scene in the Circuit Court this morning. Brennan's friends had petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, in which it was alleged that Brennan was restrained of his liberty by George F. Dudley, Health Commissioner, in Quarantine Hospital, St. Louis county, and condemned as a leper, as being afflicted with a loathsome, majignant, and contagious disease. Mr. Sievin denied that Mr. Brennan was afflicted with leprosy or with any malignant or contagious disease, and said that he was restrained of his liberty without cause. A writ was asked and Dr. Dudley was ordered to produce Brennan in court.

No one thought Dr. Dudley or Mr. Sievin would bring Brennan into court, but would simply argue the case on the facts known. To the surprise of every one and to the horror of several hundred persons who saw him. Brennan an appeared in person at 9:30 o'clock and sat in the court room an hour until his case was called up. The court room was packed with the usual number of attorneys, jurors, and witnesses. Brennan sat alone on a bench on the north side of the court room, a pitiable object. White and blue patches were outlined on his face and neck and hands. When the case was called Brennan was brought forward and Judge Valliant took one glance at him. Mr. Slevin read his petition, and Counsellor Bell, for Dr. Dudler, read the reply and asserted that Brennan was aleper beyond doubt, and to be at large would be placing the lives of the public in jeopardy. They had no sooner finished their petition than Judge Valliant remanded Brennan. The court was hastily adjourned and the room fumigated. tagious disease. Mr. Slevin denied that Mr.

THOMAS MUST PAY 85,000.

Miss Wilson's Successful Suit for Breach

The suit of Miss Sarah Wilson against Eddy T. Thomas for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise was finished in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Thomas is the manager of the Home Sewing Machine Company, at 30 Union square, and Miss Wilson was an employee. She came from England with her brother when she was about 15 years old. She found employment with the sewing machine company, and was under the defendant's charge. He was very affectionate, it was testified, and he told her he was a married man, but would get a divorce from his wife and marry her. In 1880 she went with him by boat to New Haven, and he showed her a paper which she says he induced her to believe was a divorce. which she says he induced her to believe was a divorce.

She believed in his representations. On March 15, 1881, she became a mother in Nottingham. England, whither he had sent her. Later she learned he had been deceiving her about the divorce. The defence was that there had been no promise of marriage. The jury believed the girl's story, and returned a verdict for the full amount.

ARRESTED IN THE HONEYMOON.

Another Young Woman Says She Mas Claims on Mr. Jonns, CLARKSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 14.—The arrest of W. F. Jeans, a prominent young man of this city, for bigamy has made a sensation. Jeans has been engaged to Miss Lizzie Thomas, a wealthy young lady of Clarksville, for two years. One year ago he went into the publishing business in St. Louis. Two weeks ago he returned home and was married to Miss Thomas. There was a big wedding and flattering notices in the newspapers. Last night a handsome young woman arrived here and asserted that she was the first and real wife of least the arriving and the statement of Jeans. She exhibited her certificate, which showed that her name was Lizzie Kenney of Sherman, Texas, and on Sept. 18 she was married to Jeans at Clayton, Mo. They lived together in St. Louis until two weeks ago, when Jeans left, saying he was going away on a a business trip. Jeans was arrested to-day and is completely broken down. He says the certificate is false,

AN INQUIRY WILL FOLLOW.

The Statements of Capt, Allen and Liqui, Patteson to Go to Gen. Fitzgerald. The dispute between Lieut. Thomas A. Patteson and Capt. Austin E. Allen of Company D. Seventh Regiment, is to receive the atention of Gen. Fitzgerald. Col. Appleton said

ast evening:
"It is really a disagreement between two
gentlemen, and neither the public nor the Sevgentlemen, and neither the public nor the Seventh Regiment ought to be concerned over it. I had hoped it would settle itself, but it has now reached such a point that it must be dealt with. I have the written statements of both officers, and I shall simply hand them over to my superior. Somebody will get hurt, that is all." Capt. Allen denied last night that he had of-fered to resign. He speaks of the confidence in him of his company with pride. The burden of proof, he said, would be on Lieut Patteson, who could prove simply nothing.

HENRY CASSIDY ACQUITTED. innocent Although His Son Was Convicted

Of Complicity With Him, WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 14 .- The jury in the case of Henry Cassidy, on trial for areon in setting'fire to the Catholic Protectory came in at l o'clock to-day, after having been out twentyne hours, with a verdict of " not guilty." Cassidy was discharged, but he was rearrested on a bench warrant, and will be tried for blowing up the Protectory gas house on Dec. 29, 1883. Cassidy's son is serving a sentence in prison for complicity with his father in the crime of which his lather has been acquitted.

The Key West Cigar Strike, JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 14 .- Advices to-night from Key West indicate that the cigar strike is further from settlement than ever. The men are better organized and receiving daily larger sums from other labor organizations. They goes nothing but their wages, while the manuacturers are losing their profits, having their trade broken up, and being subjected to monthly expenses of over \$1.000 each. The strikers now laugh at every attempt at compromise. The steamer Hutchinson took 145 Cubans to Havana on her last trip. The Spanish Government stopped the trips of the gunboat because the local authorities at Key West threatened to subject her to fifteen days quarantine. Only 150 cases of cigars were shipped last month. The output is generally about 1,600 cases monthly. sums from other labor organizations. They

Big Flood in Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 14.—The rivers have reached an alarming height. The telegraph office is now entirely surrounded by water. bridges are gone. A rise of a foot more wo take 200 or 300 of the temporary houses. 'people are taking to the hills.

A 51,000,000 Hotel in Mexico, CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Dec. 14,-The Chamber of Deputies has approved the concession to Gen. Travino for a million-dollar hotel. The railroad to Oaxuca is being pushed energetically. This road will open up one of the richest sections of the

Young & Smylle's " Acme" Licorice Peliets Instantly aliay throat irritations. All druggists,-Adv Mott's Sparkling Cidera

Tonic before breakfast, delightful with dinner. grocers, or 115 Warren st .- 46s. McGinty Endorses It,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PREPARING FOR THE STRIKE

MONEY TO BE BAISED TO ENFORCE THE DEMAND FOR EIGHT HOURS. The American Federation of Labor Bootdes

to Lovy an Assessment of Two Conts a Week on Each Member—The Federation's Attitude Toward the Enights of Labor, Boston, Dec. 14.—The American Federas tion of Labor, which yesterday set the country agog by announcing that a radical reform in the hours of labor would be instituted next May, supplemented that action to-day by pro-viding for the levying of a strike assessment of two cents a week on each member of all national and international bodies, beginning with the first of January. There was a hard fight before the vote was passed, but the majority of the delegates declared in favor of such an asseesment, with this amendment: "Unless otherwise ordered by a general vote of all national or international bodies." There was an-

other wordy scrap over the proposition to use

the influence of the Federation toward estab-lishing the World's Fair of 1892 in New York,

It resulted in the passage of a non-commit

resolution. The chief feature of the day's work was, however, the adoption of an address to the public in general, and the officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor in particu-lar, upon the attitude of the Federation toward the Knights of Labor. The address devotes some space to a review of labor organizations and the causes that led to their establishment. and then says:

" The American Federation of Labor desires to establish no monopoly in the sphere of labor organization. It does not seek to establish an autocracy of labor. It does, however, pledge itself to maintain the prestige and authority of its affiliated organizations and to enter into the most emphatic protest against the policy of any labor society which presents itself to be any labor society which presents itself to be used as an ambuscade for the destruction of the trades union movements. In view of the extended array of injuries suffered by the trades unions of America at the hands of men who masquerade as Knights of Labor, We deem it necessary to state the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward that order. We seek no quarrel. We deprecate antagonism in the ranks of labor organizations. We cast no reflection upon the honesty and integrity of purpose of the rank and flie of the Knights of Labor. For years the officers of this organization have tried to establish amicable relations with that order, even at a period when certain of its leaders were seeking the very life of the trades unions. Much of the trouble has been caused by the organization of national trade districts of the Knights of Labor in crafts where national or international trades unions already existed. Not only has the creation of the opposing organization been productive of evil results, but too often the national trade districts has been made the dumping ground for men who have been branded as unfair by the trades unions, we feel obliged, therefore, to take this position with regard to the Knights of Labor:

First—That the Knights of Labor:

First—That the Knights of Labor:

First—That the Knights of Labor:

Second—That in turn the American Federation. used as an ambuscade for the destruction of

countenance and revoke the charters of all trades assemblies and districts within their order.

"Second—That in turn the American Federation of Labor and affiliated trade unions will urge their members and encourage the working people to become members of mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

"The time has come when the trades unions should claim their own. The trend of organization show that the wage earners of America are tired of having their interests adjusted by the measure of the huckster or the yard-stick of the merchant. The success of the eighthour eause is of too vast import to be imperfiled by policies of masterly inaction or poising. The march toward the eighthour goal must not be halted at the behost of the middlemen. Professions of harmony and platitudes of peace are poor recompense for the attempted weakening of the trade union column. We therefore assert the national right of the trades unions to occupy the trade union territory when their right is conceded." The report was adopted with hearty mani-

The report was adopted with hearty manifestations of approval.

The closing business of the Federation was the election of these officers: President Samuel, Gompers: Vice-Presidents, W. H. Martin of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel, Workers, and P. J. Maguire of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners: Secretary, Christopher Evans of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Union; Treasurer, Henry Enrich of the Furniture Workers' Union. Detroit was selected as the location of the next annual meeting. At a late hour to-night the Convention adjourned.

Violent Storms Up the Sound. New Haven, Dec. 14.—The most violent snow storm which has visited this city since the March blizzard of 1888 set in at noon today. The storm began in the same way as did the blizzard, and peopled recalled the events of the blizzard, and peopled recalled the events of that storm. By 2 o'clock snow had fallen to a depth of 2% inches. Horse cars were doubled up and running on half time, and few people were seen on the streets. At 6 o'clock when the shops shut down there were 7 inches of snow, and workingmen and women hastened home. There are a number of schooners an-chored outside the breakwater. It is the most violent storm for this season of the year which has occurred in several years.

Almost a Blizzard in Connecticut,

Ansonia, Dec. 14 .- It began snowing here at 12 M., and snow has been steadily falling all the afternoon. At 6 o'clock it was still coming down heavily, and there was seven inches of snow on a level. Trains are delayed from thirty to forty-five minutes. The wind is rising and all indications are for a repetition of the blis-zard of 1888. Telephone messages from Tor-rington and Winsted report the storm as of unusual severity, with from eighteen inches to two feet of snow and no abatement.

The Storm Up the Hudson,

POUGHEREPSIE, Dec. 14.-A snow storm had prevailed at all points on the Hudson nearly all day, the heaviest part of it being north of this city. Up to & heaviest part of it being north of this city. Up to @ o'clock to-night 5 inches of snow had fallen. The weather is so thick on the river that in all probability no steamers will go north or south to-night. From Hud-son to Albany the river is filled with snow broth, and one night of hard freezing weather will permanently close navigation from Hudson to Albany. Trains are running behind.

Snow From Michigan East. A general storm was central in the lake regions yesterday, moving east. It was furning in the Rocky Mountains on Friday, and in twenty-four hours liseffect was falt on the Atlantic coast, where snow began at 11 A. M. yesterday. The storm devel-oped very rapidly, and constantly increased in force as it neared the coast. Snow was failing from Michigan ast to the New England coast and south to Delaware In the Ohio valley and Western Pennsylvania it was raining. The winds were high northeast on the coast and averaged thirty to forty miles an hour, with fog

from Hatteras to Boston.
It was decidedly warmer in the Central States. At Cincinnati the temperature had run up to 60° by 8 A. M., while over the lakes and along the middle Atlantia and New England coast the fall was from 10° to 20°, The highest Government temperature here yesterday was 34°, lowest 29°; average humidity, 87 per cent. wind brisk to high northeast.

Snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, to

day. Monday fair and colder.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, in the Sun building, recorded the temperature yesterday as feld

3 A. T. 37°; 6 A. M., 83°; 9° A. M., 85°; 12 M., 86°; 3:30 P. M., 33°; 6 P. M., 27°; 9 P. M., 27°; 12 midnight, 26°. Average, 3150°. Average on Dec. 14, 1886, 1750°.

BIGHAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL & P. M. SUNDAY. For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, snow, followed by clearing weather; warmer; northerly winds. Massachmetta, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, snow, followed by clearing weather; higher temperatures

winds shifting to Westerly.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, light snow, fullowed by clearing weather; warms er; westerly winds. For District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair; warmer: westerly winds.
For western New York and western Pennsylvania.

plearing and fair; warmer; winds shifting to southerly

In the sparkling Christmas display nothing shows more brightness than a choice piece of cut glass, and the clearest and brightest is Dorflinger's.—Adv.

Quick Time to Washington, Via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. No transfers; no changes; punctual service: Fullman parlor and siceping cars. See S. & O. and Jersey Central time tables this paper.—dec.

E. & W. "The Olego Collar." Our trade mark on your collars or suffs denotes per feet form, also superiority of quality and finish,—adu.